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Select Poetry.

TO MY WIFE.

[The following exquisite love song is the composition of Joseph Brennan, a young Irishman, one of the exiles of '48, who died recently of consumption in New Orleans, at the age of eight-and-twenty. Nothing could be more beautiful than this ballad—which ought to be set to music, since only the voice of the "sweet singer" can do justice to its tender pathos and passion:]

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee,
Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold thee.
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy loveliness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh, Spring of my spirit, oh, May of my bosom—
Shine out on my soul till it bourgeon and blossom—
The waste of my life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figures that move like a song through the even—
Features lit up by the reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other;
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
And opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple;
Oh, thanks to the Saviour, that even thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming!

You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened.
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love—
As octave to octave, and rhyme unto rhyme, love—
I cannot weep but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing—
I would not die without you at my side, love—
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow;
Strong, swift, and fond as the words which I speak,
With a song on your lip and a smile on your cheek,
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary—
Come to the arms which alone could caress thee—
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee!

Miscellaneous.

THE TELL-TALE HEART.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

Art is long and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.—LONGFELLOW.

True!—nervous—very, very dreadfully nervous I had been, and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses; not destroyed, not dulled them.—Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily, how calmly, I can tell you the whole story.

It is impossible to say how the first idea entered my brain; but, once conceived, it haunted me day and night. Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye—yes it was this! He had the eye of a vulture—a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me my blood ran cold; and so, by degrees—very gradually—I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever.

Now this is the point. You fancy me mad. Madmen know nothing. But you should have seen me. You should have seen how wisely I proceeded! with what caution—with what foresight—with what dissimulation I went to work! I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him. And every night, about midnight, I turned the latch of his door and opened it—ah, so gently! And then, when I had made an opening sufficient for my head, I first put in a dark lantern, all closed, so that no light shone out, and then I thrust in my head. Oh, you would have laughed to see how cunningly I thrust it in.—I moved it slowly—very, very slowly—so that I might not disturb the old man's sleep.

It took me an hour to place my whole head within the opening so far that I could see the old man as he lay upon his bed. Ha! would a madman have been so wise as this? And then, when my head was well in the room, I undid the lantern cautiously—oh, so cautiously!—for the hinges creaked. I undid it just so much that a single thin ray fell upon the vulture eye. And this I did for seven long nights—every night just at midnight—but I found the eye always closed; and so it was impossible to do the work: for it was not the old man who vexed me, but his Evil Eye. And every morning, when the day broke, I went boldly into his chamber and spoke courageously to him, calling him by name in a hearty tone, and inquiring how he had passed the night. So you see he would have been a very profound old man, indeed, to suspect that every night, just at twelve, I looked in upon him while he slept.

Upon the eighth night I was more than usually cautious in opening the door. A watch's minute hand moves more quickly than did mine. Never, before that night, had I felt the extent of my own powers—of my sagacity. I could scarcely contain my feelings of triumph. To think that there I was, opening the door little by little, and the old man not even to dream of my secret deeds or thoughts. I fairly chuckled at the idea. And perhaps the old man heard me; for he moved in the bed suddenly, as if startled. Now you may think that I drew back—but no. His room was as black as pitch with the thick darkness, (for the shutters were close fastened, through fear of robbers,) and so I knew that he could not see the opening of the door, and I kept on pushing it steadily, steadily.

I had got my head in, and was about to open the lantern, when my thumb slipped upon the tin fastening, and the old man, sprang up in bed, crying out "Who's there?"

I kept quite still and said nothing; for an hour I did not move a muscle, and in the meantime I did not hear the old man lie down. He was still sitting up in the bed listening; just as I have done, night after night, hearkening to the death watches in the wall.

Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew that it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain or of grief, Oh, no! it was the low stifled sound that rises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe. I knew the sound well. Many a night, just at midnight, when all the world slept, it has swelled up from my own bosom, deepening, with its dreadful echo, the terrors that distract me. I say I knew it well. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise, when he had turned in bed. His fears had been ever since growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless but could not. He had been saying to himself, "It is nothing but the wind in the chimney; it is only a mouse crossing the floor;" or, "it is merely a cricket which has made a single chirp."

Yes, he had been trying to comfort himself with these suppositions; but he had found all in vain; because death, in approaching the old man, had stalked with his black shadow before him, and the shadow had now reached and enveloped the victim. And it was the moral influence of the unperceived shadow that caused him to feel—although he neither saw nor heard me—to feel the pressure of my head within the room.

When I had waited a long time, very patiently, without hearing the old man lie down, I resolved to open a little, a very, very little crevice in the lantern. So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray, like the thread of the spider, shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye.

It was open, wide, wide open; and I grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it with perfect distinctness—all a dull blue, with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow in my bones; but I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person, for I had directed the ray, as if by instinct, precisely upon the damned spot.

And now—have I not told you that what you mistake for madness is but over acuteness of the senses?—now, I say, there came to my ear a low, dull, quick sound—much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I knew that sound well, too. It was the beating of the old man's heart. It increased my fury, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage.

But even yet I refrained and kept still: I scarcely breathed. I held the lantern motionless. I tried how steadily I could maintain the ray upon the eye. Meantime the hellish tattoo of the heart increased. It grew quicker and louder and louder every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme! It grew louder, I say, louder every moment! Do you mark me well? I have told you that I am nervous—so I am. And at that hour of the night, and amid the dreadful silence of that house, so strange a noise as this excited me to uncontrollable wrath. Yet for some minutes longer, I refrained and kept still. But the beating grew louder, louder. I thought the heart must burst!

And now a new anxiety seized me, that the sound would be heard by a neighbor. His last hour had come! With a loud yell I threw open the lantern and leaped into the room. He shrieked once—only once. In an instant I dragged him to the floor and pulled the heavy bed over him. I then sat upon the bed and smiled gaily to find the deed so far done. But for many minutes the heart beat with a muffled sound. This, however, did not vex me; it would not be heard through the walls. At length it ceased. The old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse.—Yes, he was stone, stone dead. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. There was no pulsation. The old man was stone dead. His eye would trouble me no more.

If you still think me mad you will think so no longer when I describe the precautions I took for the concealment of the body. The night waned, and I worked hastily but in silence. First of all I dismembered the corpse. I cut off the head, arms and legs. I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the scantlings. I then replaced the boards so cleverly, so cunningly, that no human eye—not even his—could have detected anything wrong. There was nothing to wash out—no stain of any kind—no blood spots whatever. I had been too wary for that. A tub caught all—ha! ha!

When I had made an end of these labors it was four o'clock, still dark as midnight. As the bell sounded the hour, there came a knocking at the street door. I went down to open it with a light heart; for what had I now to fear? There entered three men, who introduced themselves with perfect suavity as officers of the police. A shriek had been heard by a neighbor during the night; suspicion of foul play had been aroused; information had been lodged at the police office, and they (the officers) had been deputed to search the premises.

I smiled, for what had I to fear? I bade the gentlemen welcome. The shriek, I said, was my own, in a dream. The old man I mentioned was absent in the country. I took my visitors all over the house. I bade them search—search well. At length I led them to his chamber. I showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. In the enthusiam of my confidence I brought chairs into the room and desired them here to rest from their fatigues: while I, in the wild audacity of my perfect triumph, placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which reposed the corpse of the victim.

The officers were satisfied. My *manner* had convinced them. I was singularly at ease.—They sat, and, while I answered cheerily, they chatted of familiar things. But, ere long, I felt myself getting pale, and wished them gone. My head ached, and I fancied a ringing in my ears: but still they sat and still chatted. The ringing became more distinct; I talked more freely to get rid of the feeling; but it continued and gained definiteness, untill at length I found that the noise was not within my ears.

No doubt I now grew *very* pale; but I talked more fluently, and with a brightened voice. Yet the sound increased—and what could I do? It was a *low, dull, quick sound*—much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I gasped for breath; and yet the officers heard it not. I talked more quickly, more vehemently; but the noise steadily increased. I arose and argued about trifles, in a high key and with violent gesticulation; but the noise steadily increased. Why *would* they not be gone? I paced the floor to and fro with heavy strides, as if excited to fury by the observations of the men; but the noise steadily increased. O God! what could I do? I foamed—I raved—I swore! I swung the chair upon which I had sat, and grated it upon the boards; but the noise arose above all and continually increased. It grew louder—louder—*louder!* And still the men chatted pleasantly and smiled. Was it possible they heard not! Almighty God!—no! no! They heard—they suspected—they *knew*. They were making a mockery of my horror! This I thought, and this I think. But anything better than this agony! Anything was more tolerable than this derision! I could bear those hypocritical smiles no longer. I felt that I must scream or die. And now—again!—hark! louder! louder! louder! *louder!* "Villains," I shrieked, "dissemble no more! I admit the deed! tear up the planks!—here! here!—it is the beating of his hideous heart!"

THE NEWSPAPER.

The newspaper, which a few years ago was a luxury, is now, at least in America, a necessity. The vast amount of labor and talent bestowed upon the leading journals of the day, the close attention paid to their numerous departments, when combined with the extraordinary facilities enjoyed for the rapid communication of intelligence, now about being rendered world-wide by submarine telegraphic communication across the Atlantic, effect an end which realizes one of the grandest conceptions of the human mind.

Among the most mysterious and unfathomable attributes of the Deity are those which endow Him with the power of beholding all things, and of being everywhere at the same time. It required centuries of human advancement before any invention could be made to render these qualities even in the slightest degree imitable by man. Boundless space spread out before him in wearying perplexity, separating the human family and the localities of the earth, by barriers surmountable only through protracted and wearying toil. But now, reader, behold what, through the agency of the newspaper, assisted by the magnetic telegraph, has been accomplished! The world is summoned up in judgment before you. Your morning's paper furnishes you with a concise history of the transactions, near and remote, of the previous day. An infinite number of sharp eyes have watched every interesting phase of life, and you are daily presented with the result of their observations. We gave long been accustomed to the perusal of telegraphic despatches from every portion of our widely extended Confederacy; but the advancing march of science is about to bring the whole civilized earth equally within our intellectual grasp.

The newspaper is the daguerreotype of the world. The fleeting shadows of its grave and gay, tragic and comic, wonderful and commonplace, scenes and doings are adroitly seized, permanently fixed, and a brilliant panorama of human life presented every morning.

The great purposes served by newspapers are familiar to all, and need not be recited here. It is impossible to estimate their influence upon the human mind and upon human destiny. There is scarcely an article in the whole range of the consumption of civilized men whoes relinquishment would not be more cheerfully acceded to. It at once educates, informs, protects, defends, improves and elevates the people; and it performs a most important purpose in all their transactions, and in all things affecting them, whether commercial, industrial, political, literary, or social.—*Forney's Press.*

A CONNOISSEUR IN ART.—A down-easter strayed into the square in front of the City Hall yesterday morning, and planted his brogans firmly in front of the bronzed statue of Franklin looking upwards to the benignant face of the old philosopher with great apparent interest.

'What old fellow's likeness is this,' asked he of a bystander.

'That sir, is a statue of Benjamin Franklin.

'Statew of Franklin, eh! Wal, I've red all about him. Putty good old feller in his way. Never fit much in the revolushun, but was great on soft soddering the French. But I say yeou; how darned yaller he is!'

HOW MAJOR ANDRE MET HIS FATE.

Although Andre's request as to the mode of his death was not to be granted, it was thought best to let him remain in uncertainty on the subject; no answer, therefore, was returned to his note. On the morning of the 2nd he maintained a calm demeanor, though all round him were gloomy and silent. He even rebuked his servant for shedding tears. Having breakfasted he dressed himself with care in the full uniform of a British officer, which he had sent for to New York, placed his hat upon the table, and accosting the officers on guard—"I am ready," said he, "at any moment, gentlemen, to wait upon you." He walked to the place of execution between two subaltern officers, arm in arm, with a serene countenance, bowing to several gentlemen whem he knew. Colonel Tallmadge accompanied him, and we quote his words.—"When he came within sight of the gibbet he appeard to be startled, and inquired, with some emotion, whether he was not to be shot? Being informed that the mode first appointed for his death could not consistently be altered, he exclaimed, 'How hard is my fate!' but immediately added, 'it will soon be over!' I then shook hands with him under the gallows, and retired." While waiting near the gallows, until preparations were made, says another authority, who was presnt, he evinced some nervousness putting his foot on a stone and rolling it: and making an effort to swallow, as if checking a hysterical affection of the throat. All things being ready, he stepped into the wagon; appeared to shrink for an instant, but recovered himself and exclaimed, "It will be but a momentary pang."—Taking off his hat and stock, and opening his shirt collar, he deliberately adjusted the noose to his neck, after which he took out a handkerchief and tied it over his eyes.—Being told by the officer in command that his arms must be bound, he drew out a second handkerchief, with which they were pinioned. Colonel Scammel now told him that he had an opportunity to speak if he desired it. His only reply was, "I pray you to bear witness that I meet my fate like a brave man." The wagon moved from under him, and left him suspended.—He died almost without a struggle. He remained suspended for about half an hour, during which time a deathlike stillness prevailed over the surrounding multitude.—His remains were interred within a few yards of the place of his execution; whence they were transferred to England, in 1821, by the British Consul then resident in New York, and were buried in Westminster Abbey, near the mural monument which had been erected to his memory.—*Irving's Life of George Washington.*

MODE OF BURYING IN BUDDHIST—Buddhist priests and nuns, on their decease, are interred in a sort of miniature pagoda. There are two modes of burial. Any one remarkable for devotion and virtue who dies at a good old age, is buried in a sitting posture, just as priests usually sit in the presence of their idol, reciting prayers, with their legs drawn under them, the hands clasped, and the head drooping on the breast. The deceased is, in this position, put into a large earthen jar, with another jar placed over the head. The two are hermetically sealed, and built all around with brick and mortar, in the shape of a pagoda, about ten feet in height. Occasionally they take the bodies of devoted Buddhists, commit them to the flames, and search for a relic celled *shayle*. On finding this they lodge it in a casement like a small pagoda. The ordinary class of priests and priestesses are not so highly honored on leaving the world. Their remains, bones, or (if burnt) ashes, are cast into a hollow pagoda. The cases are carefully lodged about the monastery and grounds.—*Mile's Life in China.*

BLESSINGS OF BANKS.—They foster and extend the credit system by which honest men are constantly ruined and rogues constantly enriched.

They tax the labor of the producer for the support of the idleness of the non-producer.

They drive forty millions of coin from this country every year, and substitute for it irredeemable paper.

They lock up in bank-vaults as much more that should be in the pockets of the people who have labored for it.

They give employment to thousands of non-producers who continually abstract from the deposite of wealth of the country without returning anything to it.

They induce periodical panics, by which all industry is checked.

They have ruined a thousand firms, within the last three months, within the limits of the United States alone.

They have thrown a half million of people within the last three months, either totally or partially out of employment.

They are at this moment levying in this city of Petersburg, a tax of thirteen per cent, upon the labor of the mechanics and tradesmen, in the shape of a premium on money—the only sort of a tariff which the strongest government would not dare to levy upon its subjects.

They refuse to meet their obligations whenever it is convenient, and defy the law.

They enhance prices by making what they call money, cheap.

Such are a few of the benefits resulting from that legalized iniquity known as banks of circulation.—*Petersburg, Va., Democrat.*

CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.—A gentleman in Baltimore, publishes the following receipt for the cure of cholic in horses, which, in his own case effected a speedy cure:

3 ounces spirits of turpentine,
1 ounce tincture of opium.

He adds, "If relief is not obtained in one hour, repeat the dose with one ounce of best powdered aloes well dissolved together."

Of course these ingredients must be administered properly diluted.

GOOD ADVICE.

Judge Strong is the very magistrate who made his mark, when quite a youthful lawyer, by the ingenious counsel which he gave a client, and cleared him entirely and very unexpectedly. He practised in Jefferson County, and a prisoner being arraigned for theft, who had no counsel, the Court appointed young Strong to that service, directing him to confer with the prisoner, and give him the best advice he could under the circumstances. He retired with his client to an adjacent room for consultation, and when an officer was sent to inform them that the Court was waiting Strong, was found alone, and returned with the officer into the Court-room.

"Where is your client?" demanded the Judge

"He has left the place," replied the lawyer.

"Left the place!" cried the judge. "What do you mean, Mr. Strong?"

"Why, your honor directed me to give him the best advice I could under the circumstances. He told me he was guilty, and so I opened the window, and advised him to jump out and run. He took my advice, as in duty bound, and by this time he is more than two miles off.

THE SESSION DIDN'T MEET.—The Sandy Hill Herald tells the following as happening in that neighborhood last fall: A clergyman of our acquaintance was called ubon by an elder in his church, who urged upon the D. D. the importance of his introducing the subject of politics into his pulpit—telling him that there were great moral question involved in the then coming election, &c. After patiently listening to the argument of the Fremont elder, the minister asked,

'Do you, as an elder of the church, advise me to introduce politics into my sermons?'

'I do,' was the reply.

'Let a meeting of the session be called, and if a majority decide that it is my duty to preach politics, I will commence next Sunday,' said the Minister.

'It shall be done,' said the elated elder: but as he was hurrying away to give the required notice preparatory to the assembling of the session, the minister called out: Remember, good brother, that if they decide that it is my duty to preach politics, I shall advise my bretheren to vote for Buchanan.

It is unnecessary to say that the session was not called upon to decide the question.

"I GUESS YOU CAN COME."—We heard a good story a day or two ago, which we tell, mauger the risk of its being second-handed; and it is too good a story to offend even those whose sect it hits. Some good lady, at the outset of Universalism, conceived a holy horror at the blasphemy of its bold supporters in pretending that all would be saved. It was preposterous, outrageous; in the spirit that filled her, she wouldn't have a man in her house who believed in the abominable doctrine. She kept a boarding house, and applied a test of belief to all who sought to obtain board. The first who offered was a sea captain, and she began with—

"Do you believe that all the world will be saved?"

"No madam," said he.

"How many do yo think will be damned?" continued she.

"Oh!" said he, "I don't know—perhaps a million."

"Well," the old lady remarked, in a tone of content, "well that's better than none at all; I guess you can come."—*Lynn's Reporter.*

POPULAR DELUSION.—It is an error to suppose that a man belongs to himself. No man does. He belongs to his wife, or his children, or his relations, or his creditors, or to society in some form or other. It is for their especial good and behalf that he lives and works, and they kindly allow him to retain a certain percentage of his gains to administer to his own pleasure or wants. He has his body and that is all, and even for that he is answerable to society. In short society is the master, and man is the servant; and it is entirely according as society proves a good or bad master whether the man turns out a good or bad servant.—*Punch.*

THE LOVE OF HOME.—It is only the shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit or obscure origin a matter of personal approach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generations before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the narration and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I wept to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and thro' the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to save his country and raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my prosperity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

TO PREVENT WRINKLES.—Young woman, would you have wrinkles in your face? "Not for the world," you reply. Then cease fretting, and murmuring and repining. Rise at early dawn, take the broom, sweep the floor, make the beds, get breakfast yourself, and when you go out don't wear your wafer soled shoes! By all means douse your worse than detestable corsets.

☞Mither! mither! what have you done? said a little newsboy to a greenhorn who had just tied his horse to a spruce pole, as he thought on Third street Philadelphia.

'Done!' said the fellow, 'what do you mean? I haint been doin, nothin, as I knows on.'

'Why yeth you have, thir; you've hitched your hoth to the magnetic telegraph, and you'll be in New York in less than two minutes, if you don't look out.'

The man untied his horse with nervous anxiety, and jumping into his wagon drove hastily down the street.

☞A gentleman crossing a bridge, said to a countryman whom he met:

'I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my friend: pray are not people lost here sometimes?'

'Lost! No sir, I never knew any body lost here in all my life. There have been several drowned, but they were all found again.'

☞If you don't want a woman to go astray, the sooner you provide her with a baby the better. A blue eyed boy will do more towards keeping Mrs. Gadder's morals sweet, than all the sermons that were ever preached.—Fanny Fern.

☞'George, you are looking very smiling what has happened?'

'The most delightful thing. I caught my Jenny by surprise, this morning in her wrapper, and *without hoops*, and I got the first kiss I've had since whalebone skirts came into fashion.'

☞Deacon L———, of Maine, speaking the other day of his earlier days remarked that although he was a boy when the American Revolution commenced, yet he remembered all about it—having received his information from his father, who kept the run of public affairs, being a warm libertine.'

☞Musselman writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who, being asked how he knew anything about the existence of a God, replied:—'Just as I know, by the tracks in the sand, whether a man or beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heaven, with its bright stars, and the earth, with its productions, do I feel the existence and power of God.'

☞Brudder Bones, can you tell me the difference 'tween dying and dieting?

Why, ob course I kin, Samuel. When you diet you lib on nuffin, and when you die you hab nuffin to lib on.

Well, dat's diffunt from wot I tort it was—I tort it was a race atween de doctrin' stuff and starwation, to see wich ud kill fust!

☞"How do you know that the plaintiff was intoxicated, on the evening referred to?" said a country court judge to the witness on the stand.

"Because I saw him, a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trousers with a boot-jack."

Verdict for the defendant.

☞A gentleman hearing a lady praising the eyes of a certain prominent clergyman, wrote the following:

I cannot praise the doctor's eyes,
I never saw his glance divine,
For when he *prays* he shuts his eyes,
And when he *preaches he* shuts mine!

☞"Why is it," asked a Frenchman of a Switzer, "that you Swiss always fight for money while we French only fight for honor?" "I suppose," said the Switzer, "that each fight for what they most lack."

☞"Father, are there any boys in Congress?" "No, my son—why do you ask that question?" "Because the papers said the other day that the members *kicked* Mr. Brown's *Bill* out of the house."

☞An independent man is one who blacks his own boots and shoes, who can live without whiskey and tobacco, and shave himself with brown soap and cold water, without a mirror, says a knowing contemporary.

LEAKY ROOFS.—A correspondent says: Four pounds of rosin, one pint of linseed oil, thoroughly mixed and applied with a brush, while hot, will effectually stop leaks by the sides of chimneys, skylights, or where an L or wing is joined to the end of a house.

☞A LITTLE AIR.—"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient. "If I do," was the cute reply, "I'll wait till I get married." Bolus looked thoughtful, and thought it was best.

☞"Have you "Blasted Hopes?" asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was much swollen by the toothache. "No, ma'am; but I have a blasted toothache."

☞Diogenes, being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beast, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

☞A young boarding-school miss being asked why the noun bachelor was singular, replied "because it's very singular they don't get married!"

☞The Turks have a proverb, that 'the devil tempts other men, but idle men tempt the devil.'

☞The world is made of atoms, eternity of moments.

☞"Sally, what time do your folks dine?" "Soon as you go away—that was Missus' orders?"

☞Why is a donkey like an Illinois corn field? Because he's some on ears.

☞Colman, the dramatist, was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied the wit, "Hook and eye are old associates."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County, will assemble in Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening of next Court week, to celebrate the glorious victory achieved by the Democratic party at the late election. Let there be a full turn out of the gallant men who charged the ranks of the enemy with such signal success and who can now meet together and congratulate each other on the triumph of the principles for which they so nobly battled!

Reduction of Terms!

THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR $1,50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE!!

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to $1 50 per annum, cash, in advance. If payment is not made in advance, $2,00 will be charged if paid within the year; whenever a subscriber suffers his account to remain unsettled at the end of the year, $2,50 will be charged. ☞*These Terms will be strictly and invariably adhered to.*☜

All of our present subscribers who will make payment *before the first day of January next*, shall receive the *Gazette* at the above named rate of $1,50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us $2,00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

Treachery Commanding a Premium.

We notice with astonishment and regret that several of our Democratic exchanges propose for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, one of the notorious disorganizers who last winter refused to comply with the time-honored usages of the Democratic party, by declining to go into the Democratic Caucus held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator, and by afterwards withholding their votes from that candidate, who was fairly and legitimately nominated and who was fully entitled, in every point of view, to the ardent and enthusiastic support of every Democrat in the legislature. We consider this nothing less than offering a premium for treachery, and, therefore, we feel it our bounden duty, as sentinels on the Democratic watch-tower, to protest most solemnly against it. If such a course of conduct is to be pursued toward those factious spirits who pride themselves in setting at naught the rules and customs by the strict observance of which the Democratic party has, in a great measure, been made invincible—if a man who pretends to be a Democrat, and pledges himself to abide by Democratic usages, but afterwards refuses to stand by regularly nominated Democratic candidates, (thus not only violating his pledges, but endangering the success of Demrcratic principles) is to be rewarded *by Democrats*, with a high and important office—then, indeed, are we reckless of our interests as a party, and of that transcendant interest, the common good of the people, which we believe is best promoted by the proper administration of Democratic measures. Whether the journals we refer to are in earnest in their advocacy of the disorganizer's claims, we do not pretend to say. We cannot believe that they are. We cannot believe that they would make choice of a man who did not hesitate to violate the sacred usages of the party, when there are so many other *true* and talented Democrats from among whom to chose. Nor have we any fears that the Democratic members of the next House of Representatives will honor with a caucus nomination, one who last year treated with contempt a Democratic caucus involving in its deliberations, a subject of paramount importance to the whole Democratic party of the Union.—But it is certain that the encouragement which the papers in question give to the schemes of factionists—the reward which they hold out to those who are ready to peril the *good of the party* for *the advancement of men*—will lead to consequences utterly at war with the integrity of our organization. The weak and the venal need but an evil example to exhibit their failings in their worst phases. If that example be approved by recognized authorities, how much more will they not be tempted to follow it!

The next Legislature will be able to do much harm, as well as much good, to the Democratic party. It will be able, if treachery does not lurk in the hearts of its members, thoroughly to apply Democratic principles to the settlement of whatever question may be brought before it. On the other hand, if the political libertinism which disgraced the late Legislature, be characteristic of its sittings, those glorious principles will be trodden under foot by the very men who are pledged to their constituents to sustain them. The presiding officers of that body, therefore, should be men who have never swerved in their fidelity to the Democratic party. They should be Democrats who have ever held the usages of their party sacred as their own honor. For, melancholy, indeed, would be the prospect, should members elected as Democrats, point to the Speaker's chair, and say, in vindication of their departure from Democratic rules, THERE SITS THE MAN WHOSE EXAMPLE WE HAVE FOLLOWED!

The subject upon which we have thus briefly commented, simply resolves itself into the question: *Shall a man who claims to be a Democrat, but who lately refused to comply with Democratic usages, be rewarded for his infidelity to his party, by an important office in the gift of Democrats?* If our friends who propose disorganizers for Speakerships, can sustain the affirmative of this question, we shall certainly not say a word more against the course they are pursuing.

Know Nothingism in Maryland.

It is doubtless, something quite familiar to our readers, to hear of riot and bloodshed in Baltimore, on election day. There the Know Nothings hold their bloody saturnalia whenever the day comes on which freemen should have—but have not—the privilege of exercising the elective franchise. There it is that these murderous proscriptives clasp their ensanguined hands together, and paint each other with the blood of butchered citizens, whilst Mayor and Police (being of the same political stamp) look semi-approvingly on, without attempting to interfere in such a manner as would put a stop to their horrid atrocities. And there alone, of all the places over which its blighting shadow ever hung, does Know Nothingism yet loom in its original terrific darkness. Every where else it has been dispelled before the light of that bright political sun, the sober judgment of the people—there alone does the dark cloud hang; *a cloud formed of the mist that rises from the blood-pools drawn forthby the assassin's dagger!* Aye, Know Nothingism has no foot-hold, now, save where it is sustained by violence, rowdyism and blood-shed.

The election which came off on Wednesday of last week, was no exception to the general rule in this city of riot and murder. The Governor of Maryland had foreseen that it would be but a mere mockery, and therefore, had issued a proclamation calling out the military for the protection of the citizens, but on the assurance of the Know Nothing Mayor that the Police of the city would keep the peace, he withdrew it. The result was what we expected it would be. The Mayor did not fulfill his promise to the Governor, and no Democrat's life was safe on the streets. Know Nothingism ruled the day with fire and sword. Naturalized citizens were shot down like cattle, and the cartridge-box of the Plug Uglies won a glorious (?) victory over the ballot-box of free America!

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is defeated by whatever the blood-bought majority of the Know Nothings is in the city of Baltimore. There is a Democratic gain of one Congressman, in the fifth district, Col. J. M. Kunkel being the successful candidate. There are Democratic gains, generally, throughout the interior and Western parts of the state.

We append the following from the Washington *Union*, in relation to the bloody transactions in Baltimore above commented upon:

The following is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in this City. It gives a most deplorable picture of Baltimore, but, deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1857.

* * * * * * *

"A word now with regard to the elections. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the governor and citizens, that the democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villanously have we been deceived! Not only have thousands been denied that privilege whose misfortune it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty, and forty years,) but others who were born on American soil to the number of several thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812–'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. *This I know of my own personal observation.* The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a knownothing ticket, and if they refused taking it, to issue threats and to drive them from the places of voting. In one instance, in a family of my acquaintance, were three sons of lawful age, and a father, who had lived here for ten or twelve years, and they were all compelled to flee from the polls without voting rather than be beaten from them. In every instance almost where a foreigner approached the polls he was knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half-grown youths disguised and made to vote the know nothing ticket. The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-sixteenth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State is cheering to the democrats—more especially from the northwestern, as you will perceive by to-morrow's papers. This city is a *doomed city*, and many will be compelled to go from it for peaceful security and the exercise of a freeman's rights. God knows I desire to leave it, and I trust in God that something will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so.

A Significant Fact.

Wherever the opposition to the Democratic party are in power, the present financial difficulties are the most embarrassing. For instance in New York, where Abolition misrule has been throwing to the winds the boasted wealth of that great state, there have been 448 suspensions since the first of August last and in Massachusetts, the banner state of the opposition, there have been, since that date, 120, making together more than one half of all the suspensions in the United States, since the beginning of the present monetary troubles. In Pennsylvania, where the democracy have had more to do with the making of the laws, the suspensions since the above mentioned date, amounted to but 85, and in Indiana and Kentucky, where the Democrats have been for some time in the ascendency, there were only 10 in all! This is significant enough. It shows plainly the disastrous effects of the bank-favoring policy of the opposition, upon the financial and business affairs of the country. It shows, also, on the other hand, the salutary influence, of Democratic measures, which, as a general rule, have invariably been opposed to the expansion of paper currency.

—General Haskell, of Tennessee, who lately became insane, is said to be rapidly recovering.

Minnesota in the Democratic Column.

The Abolitionists have been trying to create the impression that their candidate for Governor of Minnesota was elected, supposing, doubtless, that, as that Territory is far distant, the good people of Pennsylvania would not, for some time, come to know any better. Below is authentic news, and such as *rather* reverses the story of the Abolitionists.

The Minnesota Election.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it now appears that Mr. Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is elected by a handsome majority. The following gratifying letter, we learn from the Washington *Union*, was received in that city from a gentleman of high political standing in St. Paul:

ST. PAUL, October 30, 1857.

We have elected Sibley by from 500 to 1,000 majority: also, the entire State ticket by over 1,200 majority. Our Legislature on joint ballot will have eleven majority for the Democrats, viz: Three in the Senate and eight in the House. Fully, nobly, and most triumphantly have the Democracy of Minnesota discharged their whole duty.

Convention Of Democratic Editors.

The Pittsburg *Post* proposes that a Convention of the Democratic editors of this State, be held at Harrisburg, about the time of the inauguration of Gov. Packer. We are decidedly in favor of this movement and agree with the *Post* as to the time and place of meeting. Should such a convention result in nothing more than bringing Democratic editors into closer intimacy with each other, it would, doubtless, be a source of much good to the Democratic press of the state.

☞Louisiana has elected a Democratic State ticket and three Democratic congressmen out of four. Wisconsin, which last Fall was badly "niggerized," may have elected a Democratic Governor. The run is very close.

General Jackson and the Banks.

Hear what the old Hero says in his farewell address to his countrymen:—

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (*as the Bank of the United States,*) even if the Constitution did not prevent an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, *to be watchful in your States*, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the monied interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one monied institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided forces to accomplish any object it may wish to obtain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be abolished, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

"It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places: they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are therefore always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society from the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.

"The paper money system and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States; and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands, is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you, every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my Administration of the Government, to restore the Constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. This power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it."

Washington's Opinion of Paper Money.

The following letter, written by Gen. Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currency question, will be read just now with no ordinary interest:

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 27, 1785.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 30th ult, came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments long before the assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To asign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not the shadow of a thing, that we are to be benefited.

The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported: consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, and the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor or body politic suffer. Whether, it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative—it must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But, contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe, generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child, who dreads the fire no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard,
I, am dear sir, &c.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE STATE SENATE.

The next State Senate will be one of the ablest bodies (so far as the democrats are concerned) that has ever met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, and we doubt much whether any similar body in the Union can exhibit the same array of talent. Amongst the new members elected are Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of Chester, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, the profound thinker and eloquent debater, and Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford, the able and talented Speaker of the House a few years ago. Then, of the members holding over, there is the venerable William Wilkins, and the eloquent Brewer, Welsh, Knox, Walton, Wright and others, all of who have distinguished themselves heretofore, and have reflected honor on their constituents. It is a body of which the democracy may be proud, and we have every reason to expect from such men sound and wholesome legislation.

Nor will there be any deficiency of talent in the House of Representatives. With such able and energetic democrats as Nill, of Franklin, Irwin, of Allegheny, Hodsnu, of Chester, Kirkpatrick, Armstrong and Dohnert, of Philadelphia, and many other excllent men whom we might mention, the people of Pennsylvania may have every confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their representatives, and in their ability and willingness to legislate for the good of the Commonwealth alone.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26. The Trotting Park association races came off this afternoon. For a trot in harness, mile heats, best two in three, N. K. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, entered bay horse "Billy Penn," and George M. Lauman, of Reading, entered a bay mare. "Billy Penn, won, having distanced the mare, the mile being run in 2m. 45s. John Gordway, of Philadelphia was the driver of "Billy Penn."

During the whole of the revulsion in 1837, the number of failnres reported in New York was abont five hundred, but the return under the bankrupt law in 1841 showed that five thousand took the benefit of the act, showing liabilities amounting to about fifty millions of dollars.

☞A great man is one who can make his children obey him when they arr out of his sight

Brevities.

—The watch and jewelry store of James M. Hooper, in Freehold, N. J., was entered on Monday night last, and goods to the amount of five or six hundred dollars stolen.

—The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz has appointed an engineer to survey and lay out a railroad, direct between the city of that name and Tampico.

—Mr. Alvinza Newell, aged sixty, cut his throat with a razor, in Bristol, Conn., on the 31st ult.

—The Evansville (Indiana) *Journal* says that "from present indications, there will be more hogs killed at Indianapolis this year than during any former one."

—A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th ult. Ninety-five kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. Loss, $200,000.

—A lawyer, named Shays, has been convicted of stealing change and postage stamps from the post office at Centreville, St. Joseph county Mich., and sentenced to the State prison for five years.

—The first cargo of new crop white corn, consisting of 1,600 bushels, in splendid order, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, and was sold at 75 cents per bushel.

—The Tennessee Legislature, on Friday, elected Colonel J. T. Dunlap, of Henry, State Comptroller, and N. T. McGregor, of Warren, State Treasurer.

—James Jones, colored, convicted at Dover, Del., of manslaughter, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment of two years.

—Large numbers of the workmen lately employed by the Montour Rolling Mill at Danville, Pa., have emigrated west since tney have been paid off.

—The Presbyterian congregation of Lewisburg, Pa., have selected Rev. J. J. Lane to be their pastor, with a salary of $700 a year, and house rent free.

—The famous house, No. 31 Bond street, New York, is again to be occupied. The family of a brother of Dr. Burdell will shortly move into it.

—The banks of Columbus, Commercial Bank, Brunswick, and Bank of Middle Georgia, are the only specie-paying banks now in Georgia.

—Thomas J. Dunn, convicted in Lynchburg Va., of abducting slaves, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

—Commodore Ap Catespy Jones is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Fairfax county, Virginia.

—Seventy manumitted slaves, from Prince Edward county, Va., arrived at Richmond, on Tuesday, for Liberia.

—The African Methodist Bethel Church edifice, at Wrightsville, Pa., was totally consumed by fire on Sunday night.

—Sugar is selling in the New Orleans market at 4½ cants per pound, and molasses at from 18 to 20 cents per gallon.

—Col. Charles Perrow, formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature from Nelson county, is dead.

—On Thursday last an old man named Joshua Dabbs, who has for some time resided on the Hilton road, near Ellicott's Mills, Md., was found suspended to the door of his dwelling, perfectly dead.

—The people in one of the upper districts of Witconsin were represented in the last Legislature by a Mr. Gunn; but he not making noise enough, they have this year nominated a Mr. Cannon.

—There is a clerk who has been in the New York post office forty years.

—Geo. Vail Snodgrass, of Burdell celebrity, came to Savannah on Sunday last, and the Burdell murder is revived. He, of course, is pointed at wherever he goes, and the question now is, "Have you seen Snodgrass?"

—Wm. W. Mulford, a carpenter, while at work at Bridgeton, N. J., received a slight blow above the eye with a shovel, from the effect of which he died the next night.

—James Head, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Scott county, Va., on the 4th ult., at the advanced age of ninety years.

—Bayard Taylor's wedding-day was appointed for Tuesday of last week, at Gotha, Germany.

—William H. S. Smith, of New York, went to Hoboken on Saturday with a fishing party, but drank so much bad whiskey that he died during the evening.

—The Chicago Journal learns from Springfield, Ill., that Governor Bissell is at present in a very precarious condition, and suffering severely from the disease under which he has been laboring for years.

—A whole family of the name of Hanson, recently died in Bangor, Me., within nine days. First the daughters next the mother, last the father deceased.

—Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for so many closed eyes at church in service time.

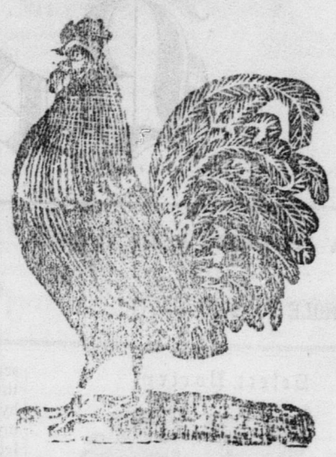
—The chief majistrate of Vienna has given notice that the general census of the population throughout the whole of the empire will commence on the 31st inst.

—Wild game is said to be abundant in the forests of Ohio and Indiana. Quails are more plentiful than for some years past. The laws have protected them.

—The corner stone of the Mechanics, Institute at Richmond, Va., was laid on Wednesday.

—The ladies of New Orleans are taking measures in behalf of the Herndon testimonial.

Great Democratic Triumph in New York!



THE EMPIRE STATE, O. K.

Additional returns of the election in New York insure the success of the Democratic State ticket by at least ten thousand majority. According to the most reliable accounts, the Legislature will stand thus:

	Senate.		Assembly.
Democrats,	17	Democrats	68
Republicans,	13	Republicans,	50
Independent,	1	Americans.	4
American,	1		

—Giving the Democrats a majority of two in the Senate. Sixteen Assembly districts to be heard from.

The Official Vote of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The official vote of the State, for Governor, foots up as follows:

Governor Chase, (Rep.)	160,568
Henry B. Payne, (Dem.)	159,065
Peter Van Trump, (A.)	10,227

The above shows that Gov. Chase has been elected by a plurality of 1503.

The State Election.

We have given the tables of the official vote of the late State election, with exception of that for Amendments to the Constitution. The totals on the various amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
For	122,658	117,142	114,666	118,205
Against	13,653	21,412	20,395	14,332
Maj. for	109,005	95,730	94,271	103,873

We have taken the totals upon the vote for Governor given by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, as we find that the tables of the different papers do not correspond in detail. As we have no means of ascertaining whether the difference is typographical, or from the sources whence the information is derived, we take that which is most likely to be accurate.—*Pittsburgh Union.*

UNDUE IMPORTATIONS.

Somebody said, we think it was Mr. CALHOUN, that it required a great intellect to understand and illustrate the tariff question. Our correspondents, however, are men of experience and learning, and bring much reflection to support their respective views. Those who advocate a high protective tariff, however, and who charge excessive importations upon the system of low duties, make some most transparent mistakes. One fact in history seems to have been overlooked by this class of thinkers; and that is the enormous amount of importations under the compromise tariff of 1833, in 1835—36, while the duties of that tariff were still at the highest. The fact is, the whole business of tariff will be best regulated by a sound currency. It is our paper money which mainly sets everybody wild with speculation—that, and the consequent and sure advance of labor and produce, fills every channel of trade with schemers who look only to present gains for themselves, leaving the certain future contraction to be borne by those who can least afford it. If we could have a currency of gold and silver, and allow no bank notes under $20 or $50, this would go far to make economy a necessity, and to protect industry and manufactures from those expansions and collapses which first lift them up to the skies, only to dash them down to the earth, a mass of undistinguishable ruins. —*Forney's Press.*

Specie and Paper.

By a late return of the Bank of France, we see that it has about $120,000,000 of notes in circulation, to $45,000,000 of coin bullion.—This is over two-and-a-half dollars of paper to one of specie a much larger proportion of paper, we are inclined to believe, than what is generally supposed. The smallest note issued by the Bank of France is equivalent to about $20.

The proportion of paper to specie in this country is stated to be, according to the returns made in or near January last, as follows: Circulation $176,000,000, Specie $63,000,000.—This is a very little larger proportion of paper to specie than exists in France—notwithstanding we have bank notes of as small a denomination as one dollar in the United States.

The New England States seem to care very little as to the proportion of specie to paper. Thus Vermont has only one dollar of specie to about *eighteen* of circulation. Rhode Island about one dollar of specie to *fifteen*.—New Hampshire one dollar of specie to *seventeen* of notes. Massachusetts one to six.

Coming to the Middle States, we find a much larger proportion of specie. Thus New York and Maryland have not two dollars of notes to one of specie; while Pennsylvania has only two and a half of notes to one of coin.

As we go South, the disproportion again increases. Thus Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia have three dollars of notes to one of specie—while South Carolina and Mississippi have six to one. Alabama—the banks of which State have not suspended—has, it seems, over three dollars of *specie* to one of notes!

The Western States generally range about three dollars of paper to one of coin—though Illinois has seven to one.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

—The Banks of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions so far as we have heard, have accepted the provisions of the Relief law.

—RENTS are falling heavily in Chicago, as owing to business embarrassments, good paying tenants are scarce. A number of landlords have voluntarily reduced their rents.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

COURT will begin on next Monday, the 16th day of November, inst. We hope to see many of our friends from the country in attendance—not as litigants, however: heaven preserve them from the misfortune that should make them *such!* It will be a pleasure to us to take by the hand the gallant Democrats who did their duty so nobly in the late contest, and to congratulate them on the triumphant and glorious vindication of Democratic principles, at the polls, on the second Tuesday of October last.—The Democratic County Meeting called for Monday night, should bring out every Democrat who feels gladdened at the result of the late election.

GEN. VALENTINE BEST, editor of the *Danville Intelligencer*, died on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28th. His death was caused by a pulmonary disease from which he had been suffering for some time. Gen. Best was one of the oldest editors in the State, was a member of the State Senate and Speaker of that body during the last session of his term, and was widely known as a leading spirit in the politics of Pennsylvania. His untimely loss will be lamented by all who knew him.

THE BANKS throughout the State have accepted the provisions of the Relief Law, and, doubtless, every one of them will do so. They would have done so immediately, but fearing that if they showed too much eagerness to avail themselves of the benefits of a law enacted for their especial relief, the people might suspect that there was "some thing rotten" in the legislative "Denmark," they thought it prudent to wait awhile, and to pretend that it was an even question with them whether to accept, or decline. Commend us to the gentlemen who glory in big ledgers (kept for the benefit of those who own them) and massive safes (without any coin in them) for cunning manoevers.

GOV. WALKER, of Kansas, threw out the returns of certain election districts, on the ground that they bore unmistakeable evidence of fraud upon them, and these returns were largely in favor of the pro-slavery men. That is the way he and Mr. Buchanan are trying to make Kansas a slave state. Why dont the Abolitionists denounce them for thus disappointing their ardent hopes that Kansas would *not* become a free state under their administration?

A PHILADELPHIA newspaper speaking of the plea of insanity in the case of J. O. Brayman, editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, who pleads guilty to the indictment found against him for abstracting letters from the Chicago Post Office, thus happily hits off the matter:

Some of the papers are endeavoring to show that the condemned individual has a mania for stealing which is perfectly irresistible; and one of them quotes the opinions of a phrenologist that Brayman's bump of secretiveness is inordinately large. The inference is, that they think B. ought not to be held responsible, because he couldn't help doing what he did. This is rather an improvement on the "moral insanity plea." If the notion is admitted to have any influence in our Courts, we shall be compelled to choose county phrenologists to decide questions of bumps in criminal cases!

OUR REDUCED TERMS ($1.50 in advance) are bringing us quite a number of new subscribers. We have some blank leaves yet in our subscription books and our friends need not be afraid of filling them up too fast. The long winter evenings are at hand, and they cannot be better employed than in the reading of good newspapers. Now is the time, therefore, to subscribe.

A NUMBER of democratic papers, beside those we mentioned sometime ago, are out in favor of our Senator, Mr. Schell, for the speakership of the next State Senate. The Somerset *Democrat*, in a strong article, urges him for the post. A writer in the Johnstown *National Democrat*, also recommends him.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT headed "Gold! Gold! Gold!!!" Messrs. Hall and West offer *golden* opportunities to the public for the investment of their gold. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE BLIND FAMILY; the greatest wonder of the age; will give a concert in this place on Friday and Saturday nights of this week. Call around and see them.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Keokuk Times (dem.) of the 24th publishes returns from 57 counties in Iowa, which give Lowe (republican) 101 majority.

The returns for members of the legislature thus far are: Democrats, 32: republicans, 11; democratic majority, 21. This is a democratic gain of 15 members.—*Washington Union.*

"WHAT IS A TON?"—Chief Justice Lewis, of this State, has given an opinion deciding that the law of Pennsylvania making 2000 pounds a ton was Constitutional, that although the United States Constitution had given Congress the power to regulate weights and measures, making a uniform law throughout the United States, yet, until they did exercise the power, each State had jurisdiction over the subject within her own borders. Thus Judge Grier's decision that nothing less than 2240 pounds could form a ton, is overset.

The democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of the party.—*Exchange.*

Yes: but he couldn't be the *nominee*. The democrats always nominate men of their own party.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

New York is wild with crime. Between Saturday and Sunday nights, there were any number of riots, mutinies, highway robberies, arsons, larcenies, deaths by violence, mysterious disappearances, and a long catalogue of minor crimes.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Certain political fossils are talking about a re-organization or resuscitation of this once honorable and honored old party, as the only hope of staying the onward progress of the great Democratic cause; all late expedients for that purpose, having ignominiously failed. The Philadelphia *Sun* does not seem to co-operate in such a movement thinking it could not possibly accomplish any good for their cause, and we must say we heartily agree with its notion.—Its further views on the subject we give, that the old Whigs may apprehend how kindly they are thought of by their present co-workers, and for the happy simplicity and ingenuousness of the last remark:

"On the contrary, we should lose much by such a step. The old honest Democrats, who became heartsick of Locofocoism, and are now our active co-laborers in the Opposition, would be driven away by the very name which their early associations induced them to dislike. And our old Whig friends are too patriotic to haggle about a name that has passed away, or the ghost of a party that has been consigned to the grave. As well might a man, for any useful purpose, attempt to galvanize a corpse into life, as to resucitate and put again into power, under the same name, a party that is so essentially dead and buried. All such efforts must distract and weaken the Opposition, and *when there is no principle involved, no great political truth for which to contend*, it is the folly of madness to make the attempt.

We do not know that the *Sun* intended to make the confession, that the absence of "principle or political truth," attached to the entire efforts of that body, which it very justly denominates the "Opposition," as contradistinguished from the only political party now in existence, the Democracy, but if it did not, the expression it employs, is singularly unfortunate.

It might be well enough, as a preliminary step, that the advocates of the new political expedient would inform an anxious public what principle of that ancient party they propose to resuscitate, and also how it is expected that the new (old) organization can fraternize with this mongrel amalgamation party, the American Republican. Bad as it may have been, the old certainly never "stooped" so low "to conquer," as the various isms conjoined under that delectable title, and was never cursed with such infamous corruption and gross mendacity as its successors in the *affections* of the people. The Whigs never knew, as a party, the Know Nothing, nor yet Abolition sentiments, which form the essence of the opposition of to-day, and to revive it in its purity would be to necessarily cast into their merited oblivion the infamous dogmas which have given a temporary life to the party it is intended to displace.

Is this the proposition? If so, we would be glad to hope, that while the opposition to Democracy could not be strengthened thereby, that the great curse of "Union" politics might possibly be somewhat mitigated, and that the country would have some reason to rejoice at the horrible banishment "into outer darkness" of the detested men and measures which have held sway in the opposition ranks since the downfall of the Whig organization. The true Whigs of the past, however, who have united themselves with our noble party during the last few years, would be bound even more closely to us, for they would feel, and justly, that the memory of the honorable name of *Whig* was only degraded by being constrained to hide the mass of corruption that now renders party politics loathsome, and that the assumption of an old title was not from the desire that their true principles (if such they can be called) might be changed, but merely that a cloak might hide them from the gaze and abhorrence of honorable men. Such a specious but flimsy and threadbare disguise can excite nothing but mockery, from those who have suffered so much from the demagogues of the opposition as the Old Line Whigs.—*Pittsburg Union.*

THE REMEDY.—The entire Bank capital existing in the United States is stated to be three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars.

The entire paper currency is set down at one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, of which fifty millions is in five dollar notes, and about the same amount in ten dollar notes.

The amount of specie is two hundred and fifty-five millons of dollars, of which the banks hold sixty millions.

These statements have been made in official public documents, and are probably as near the facts as can be arrived at.

In view of them, the remedy for a suspension of specie payments is apparent and easy.

Let the General Government and the States co-operate to abolish the five and ten dollar notes.

The result would be to reduce our paper currency one half, and secure in its place gold and silver.

A suspension then would not occur once in a century.

This remedy was proposed and urged by James Buchanan when a Senator. The influence of his administration may be considered pledged, therefore, to co-operate with the Legislatures and Governors of the States in bringing about this great reform.

No question of domestic policy is so transcendent in its importance. It is a people's measure. All parties should unite upon it, and demonstrate that the people are able to manage their affairs of Government.

Of course, the remedy would be applied with due caution, so as not to disturb violently the measure of value or the relation of debtor and creditor.

In our opinion, this grand and only cure of the American Banking system might be applied during Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

A longer period is not necessary.—*Jeffersonian.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County, on Friday the 20th day of Nov. next, for Confirmation, where they may attend if they think proper.

The account of Thomas J. Porter, admr. of Wm. N. Porter, late of Londonderry township dec'd.

The account of Daniel B. Troutman, Esq., admr. of Jacob Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, adm'r. of the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., admr. de bonis gon of Dr. F. B. Barclay, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Carn, Esq., Guardian of Susanna Burket, one of the minor children of Abraham Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Oct. 23, 1857. } D. WASHABAUGH, *Register*

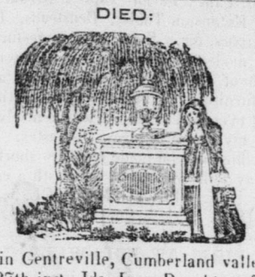
HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Aug. 21, 1857.

MARRIED:

On the 29th ult., by G. W. Horn, Esq., Mr. Solomon Comp, to Miss Rachel Beltz, both of Bedford Co.

In Cumberland, Md., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. SIMON TAYLOR, of Hampshire county, Virginia, to Miss LOUISA A. GETTYS, of Bedford, Pa.

DIED:



Died in Centreville, Cumberland valley Tp., on the 27th inst., Ida Jane, Daughter of Capt. William and Harriett Nuttingham aged 5 months and 6 days.

Disturb not her slumbers, but let her sleep on,
In her beauty and innocence there,
The world was too dreary, too dark and too cold;
She too lovely, too fragile and fair.

The soft breath of summer just passed o'er her brow
As the gentle dew kisses the flowers,
When she faded away, like a beautiful dream
To the land of Elysian bowers. Com.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$5 00	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	1 00	Eggs, per doz.	12½ "
Rye, "	50 cts.	Ham per lb.	18 "
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	62½ "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10th—Evening.—Breadstuffs are quiet to-day. There is some little demand for export, but shipping flour, standard brands, are generally held above the views of buyers, most holders refusing $5.25, which is the highest limit of most of the orders now in market. A sale of 600 bbls. good Western extra is reported at $6, and 175 bbls. fancy family do. at $7 per bbl. The local trade demand is to a fair extent, within the range of $5.37½ a$5.75 for common and choice brands, including baker's flour at the latter rate; $5.75a$6.25 for extra, and $6.50a$7.50 per bbl for fancy family and premium flour, as to brand and quality. Corn meal unchanged but dull, and generally held above the views of buyers, who only offer $3a$3.12½ per bbl. for country meal. Rye flour is selling in a retail way at $4.50 per bbl. Wheat, comes in slowly and find ready sale at former quotations; 7,000 bu. have been taken at 120a128c. for common to good and prime red, and 130a135c. for white. Corn is wanted at 75c., at which rate about 1500 bu. have been sold, including white at the same price, all afloat. Some new Corn has been sold to the distillers at 56c. Oats are rather quiet and held at 33c for Delaware, and 34a35c for Pennsylvania, without much doing in the way of sales. Rye is unchanged, and held at 73a75c, the latter for Pennsylvania. Bark meets with a steady inquiry at $30 for first quality Quercitron, at which price some small lots have been taken. Whiskey is selling more freely at 21c for hhds, 20a21c for drudges, and 21½, 22½a23c for bbls, the latter for prime packages.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Napier township, about the first of September last, 3 heifers; 2 two years old, and 1 yearling, 2 red with some white upon them, 1 red and white spotted mewly. The largest red has a slit in the left ear, the other red one has both ears cut off, the yearling also has a slit in the left ear, no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB A. SLEEK.
Nov. 13, 1857.

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor my daughter Cordelia, on my account, as she left my house a year ago, and I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, hereafter.

FREDERICK SMITH.
Nov, 13, 3ts.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,
120 acres of land in Green County, Iowa.
ALSO,
160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.
ALSO,
320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.
ALSO,
320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.
ALSO
120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.
ALSO
Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GOLD!!!!

THE greatest offer in gold pens, gold pencils, gold chains, and gold watches, ever made. Read the following:

A SPLENDID GOLD PREMIUM worth from five to one hundred dollars, positively given to any person who can spare one day, or one hour in a day, getting up clubs of subscribers in his own and adjoining neighborhoods, for the best and most popular Family Newspaper now published. No expense, no outlay, no capital required of agents. An entire new plan is proposed, by which any person can succeed in making it a paying business, who will undertake the agency. A private circular for the inspection of agents only, with full list of premiums, will be sent to any one who desires it on receipt of a stamp to pay return postage. Some agents have earned $100 gold watch in one week.

Every family should at least read one paper from N. York City, without interfering with their Local Papers, which of course cannot, and should not be dispensed with. But New York being the great commercial and business centre of this Continent, no farmer, mechanic, professional man, or merchant is properly prepared for the emergencies of his calling, unless he is in communication with New York City, by means of one of its first class Newspaper mediums. Such a medium is our 'LEDGER,' neutral in politics but giving all the facts items of news and thrilling incidents worth knowing throughout the country.

A VALUABLE GIFT

Each new subscriber will receive with the first No. of his or her paper, one of the new and beautiful glass pointed pencils,* just imported from Europe, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for this country. This is the most ingenious and useful little improvement of the present age, and is the only pencil ever made that will write with ink, making it both a pen and pencil of the finest quality at the same tsme. It will last for years, and for practical use is worth more than any gold pen in market.

For list of premiums and full particulars, address
HALL & WEST, Publishers, New York City.
*These Pencils supplied to the trade at profitable discounts. [Nov 6, '57:

INFORMATION WANTED.

A young man named Nathaniel Hart Evans, formerly a resident of Fulton County, near McConnellsburg, was found missing on the 17th December last and has not been heard of since. To any person giving information of him the most sincere thanks will be returned. Direct to Ray's Hill Post Office, Bedford County, Pa.

EVAN EVANS.
Oct. 30, '57.

NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts.
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,
Oct. 23, 1857,

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Oct. 16, 1857.

New Goods, GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Oct. 16, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Oct. 16 1857.

War In India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES.*

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.
Oct. 30, '57.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of November, (being the 16th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*
Oct. 23, 1857.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1857; before the Judges of the said Court:

ON motion of Francis Jordan, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, to wit: Abraham Wemmer, residing in Hocking county, Ohio, Moses Wemmer and Phœbe, intermarried with William Hixon, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bedford in and for said County, on the third Monday, sixteenth day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, Issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold

By order of said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court of Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.

Attest, D. WASHABAU GH Cl'k
HUGH MOORE, Sh'ff.
Sept. 25, 1857.

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their:

Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the said Court:

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of George B. Kay, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to wit: Rebecca Philips, wife of Rev. Samuel Philips, residing in Franklin county, Isaac F. residing in Blair county. Ezra P., Rachael, Lavinia, Mary Catharine, Elizabeth Jane, Henry Harrison, Eliza Irvine and Thomas J. Kay, residing in Bedford county; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bedford in and for said county, on the 3d Monday, sixteenth day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of George B. Kay, deceased, at the valuation—which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said county directed; or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the said Court

L.S. IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said court at Bedford, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.

Attest: D. WASHABAUGH,
HUGH MOORE, Sh'ff. Clerk.

List of Causes,

PUT down for Trial at the Nov. Term, 16th day, 1857.

George W. Anderson,	vs.	David Over,
William Whetstone, et al		Martin Corle et al.
David Patterson,	vs.	S. M. Barclay's admrs.
John Denbaugh,	"	H. K. Strong, et al.
John Cessna's use,	"	Frederick Smith.
John Weyand,	"	Wm. Keyser.
Jacob Teeter,	"	Wm. Delancy.
Same,	"	Same
Louis A. Turner,	"	Wm. Keyser.
Turner & Kegg,	"	Joseph Skelly et al.
Samuel S. Stuckey,	"	Henry Keyser.
John Skelly,	"	George Stuckey et al.
Peter Staly,	"	Baltzer Dull.
Burgess & Council	"	S. M. Barclay's heirs.

Proth'ys. Office, Oct, 23, 1857. } D. WASHABAUGH, *Proth'y.*

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., Oct. 16, 1857.

Brown Asa, Black David, Brough Peter, Burns Enoch, Bonnaphan A, Beer Robert, Capt Brunhamous, Boyle Patrick, Baecker David, Burger John, Cunninghamll R, Clark C John, Childs Philip, Carter Isabella Mrs, Correll Elizabeth Miss, Conner O Hercules, Cuppett E Ellen Miss, Clark O C, Clevinger Geo, Cloresmb Barchoel Miss, Donnett G A Hon, Dickson Henry, Dach Charles, Darling Catharine Miss, Dollard Eliza Miss, Deportist W Jesse, Devore Sarah Mrs, Devore K Jacob, Defibaugh Sophia Miss, Dollard Margaret Miss, Diehl Geo, Edmards F Mary Miss 2, Fresby Normon 2, Fisher Naom Miss, Douglas Joseph H, Geary John W Hon, Gill John, Garubante Geo, Gahir De Devrel, Ganden Joseph, Hammer Julia A Miss, Henderson M A Mr, Hartzell reSary, Houston Robert, Hoffman Edward, Hazlett William, Hubbard W W, Hyatt Thomas, Helsel Hnah Mrs, Jones Asbery, Jobe W F, Isbna J, Kenuell & Lydey, Keim A S, Kline Genos, Klans George, Kasper Samuel, Lavy John, Lawhead John, Lowery Samuel, Leber Emanuel, Lybert John, Lucus W V, May George, Mans Margret Miss, Mason Samuel M, McGraw H S, Miller John W, Miller William, Mann Henry Jr, Mackall James, McCutchew George, Mink Jacob A, McCann Thomas, Miller Elizabeth Miss, Moaris Jane Miss, Knox John C Hon, Nisbit John R, Norris Isaac M, Jones Henry W, Ondry Kate Miss, Obaver Eliza V Miss, Pool Frederick S, Phelps P F Dr, Price Mary W 2, Prisby Norman Esq, Price Frances, Plummer M S Esq, Pfister Amanda C Quriggle W I, Riseling Vanery, Reilly James, Rohm M H, Retter George, Reynolds John J, Ritter John, Rapp A Esq, Reinman John, Schiest John G, Summers John, Smith Nellie M, Steel Ema Miss, Smith George of Alex, Sparks M S, Shamer Joseph P, Stine Moses, Stenson Elizabeth Mrs, Skirving John, Thompson Edgar J, Thomas Benigsiman, Turney Adam P 2, Thomas Valentine Mrs, Thomas Ann Mary, Tulsy Jas Col 2, Tod David Hon, Welch A Esq, Wallace Edwin, Wells Alfred H Esq 2, Warden H B, Watson Louise Miss, Welch Anitides Esq, Wresner H W Esq, Weyd John, Young Richard Esq.

J. A. MOWRY, P. M.
Oct. 16, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.
Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.
Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias' to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 16th day of November 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less: about 20 acres cleared and under fence—adjoining lands of George May, George Troutman and others; situate and lying partly in Londonderry and partly in Juniata townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Kellerman.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, wagon shed, and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Lafferty, William Nycum and others; situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Moses Lafferty.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 320 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, tenant house, new saw-mill and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of James McDaniel, Gassend Hand and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Arnold and Joseph Reed.

ALSO—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 44 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, Watson's heirs and others; situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

Also—One tract of land containing 14 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story stone house, tenant house, small store room, log wagon maker shop and double log barn thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of John Tredwell, John Kerr and others; situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Gondon.

ALSO—All defendant, George W. Hollar's, right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land, containing 350 acres more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under good fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Joseph Gondon, John Kerr and others; situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George W. Hollar.

ALSO—All the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank Road Company's right, title, interest and claim, in and to a lot of ground fronting about 100 feet on the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank Road, and extending back about 200 feet, containing in all about one half acre, with a new two story plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands on the East, West and North of the Hopewell Iron and Coal Company; situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell & Bloody Run Plank Road Company.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 225 feet to an alley, with a large two story frame tavern house, with back building attached, frame shop and large frame stable thereon erected—adjoining lot of defendant Tricker on the north and an alley on the south—also, one vacant lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting about 55 feet on main street and extending back about 225 feet to an alley—adjoining an alley on the north, and lot of John McCaffrey on the south—also, one lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 60 feet on main street, and extending back about 225 feet to an alley, with a story and a half log house thereon erected—adjoining lots of Hoover's heirs on the north and lot of def't Tricker, on the south, and all situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

ALSO—All defendant, Daniel Metzgar's right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land containing about 112 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected—Adjoining lands of John Metzgar, William Showman and wife, and others; situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Metzgar.

ALSO—All defendant, John Kreis' right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land containing 30 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under good fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw-mill thereon erected—adjoining lands of Andrew Sparr, John Sellar, Mathew Knittenour and others; situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Kreis.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 55 feet on main street and extending back 220 feet to an alley, with a two story frame store house thereon erected—adjoining other lots of defendant Crisman, on the north, and street running from Juniata river to the town of Saxton on the south; situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Crisman.

ALSO—All defendant, Joseph Barn's interest, in and to a tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with two small log houses and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of Isaac Hunter, Andrew Collins, Abraham Richey and others; situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Barns.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 432 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others; situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lowry.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to a lot of ground near Farbner's mill, fronting about 250 feet on the public road, and extending back about 150 feet, with a two story Methodist Episcopal Church thereon erected—adjoining lands on the north and west of John W. Scott, and lot of Jacob Farbner on the south; situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Smith, John Sansom, Samuel Smith, David Points and Samuel Beeler, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Farbner's Mill.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, October 30, 1857. }

Agricultural Department.

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

We hear frequent complaints of the high prices demanded for the different kinds of Fruit offered in our own market, but the fact that such prices are paid, generally without much reluctance, proves that the supply is not sufficient, that fruit is a necessity, or that at least it is such a tempting luxury that few are willing to do without it. Good Strawberries sell readily at twenty-five. and very fine ones as high as thirty seven cents per quart. Raspberries command nearly the same price. Peaches sold, a few months since at from $1,50 to $5 per bushel, and we have known very fine Apples to command $2,50 per bushel in scarce seasons.—Grapes and good Pears are seldom offered, their cultivation having been heretofore almost entirely neglected.

But the prices paid in Harrisburg are trifling when compared with those of the city markets. A few weeks since we had the curiosity to price the fruits offered for sale in the Philadelphia market. Very ordinary Peaches were selling at 1,50 to $2 per basket containing but little more than half a bushel, while the same quantity of fine ones (not to be compared with our Griffiths) sold at *Four dollars*. Miserable little Seckle Pears were held at seventy-five cents per half peck, or $6 per bushel. Much as we were surprised at being asked such extra prices for ordinary fruit, we were more so when we entered some of the Confectionary and Fruit stores. Duchesse de, Augonleme pears, weighing from one half to three quarters of a pound sold at from 30 to 50 cents each, White Doyenne, Flemish Beauty, Louise bonne de Jersey, &c., at from 6 to 10 cents each, Isabella Grapes, under the name of "Berks County Sweet" retailed at 20 cents per pound, equal to at least 30 cents per quart, and Black Hamburg, White Syrian and others raised under glass at $1 per pound.

One retail fruit dealer assured us that he paid $2 per dozen for all the Duchesse pears he could get, and 50 cents each for all weighing a pound or more, which he sold at 75 cents and $1 each. The same person paid from $5 to $8 per bushel for Seckles and the other varieties of Pears we have named.

Our object in mentioning these facts is to attract the attention of farmers and others to this profitable branch of Agriculture—the most profitable branch, perhaps, of all. There need be no fear of the business being overdone within a century to come, or least within the lifetime of any tree planter now living, in fact it is doubtful whether too much fruit can ever be produced for the constantly increasing demand. The new method of preserving fruit in air-tight cans and jars, alone causes a demand for more than was used for all purposes ten years ago. Even if prices should be reduced one half the business will be highly profitable, and if the producer is not satisfied with his home market he can have his fruit carried to Philadelphia, or even New York for comparatively nothing, and in the present age of railroads, the same remark may apply to most sections of the country.

We say, then, to our Agricultural readers, plant Fruit trees and while you are planting, select the best varieties. A tree of the best variety, costs no more than the worst. It is no more difficult to plant, requires no more attention, occupies no more space, and produces as good a crop, which is worth two or three or even five times as much as that of an ordinary quality. We believe fruit is a *necessity*, as we know of no other way to account for the universal craving for it, and if it is, the farmer will be doing the public a benefit, while he is at the same time enriching himself, by increased attention to its cultivation. But if it is only a luxury—an innocent, wholesome luxury—there are enough of the wealthy, and persons of moderate means who will have it at almost any price.

We repeat, then, Farmers, plant fruit trees for the benefit of the public, of yourselves and your children.—*Pat. & Union.*

MUMMY WHEAT—A POPULAR ERROR EXPLODED.—A few seeds of wheat, supposed to have been found in an Egyptian mummy, were some years ago sown; and, having germinated and sprung up, led eventually to the name of mummy wheat being applied to it, as a distinct species. The circumstance led to an inquiry on the vitality of seeds in general, and a commission was appointed in England to experiment upon different kinds. A report has been made, which was brought before the British association at its late meeting at Dublin. A register of the experiments that were made has been kept. From this, it would appear that the shortest period for which any of the seeds had retained their vitality was eight years, and the longest forty-three years. This statement at once dispels the illusion as to the mummy wheat, and most probaly some substitution of other modern seeds had been made in these instances; for it was, moreover, stated at the meeting, in the discussion that took place after the reading of the report by Dr. Steele, that he had planted many seeds obtained from Egyptian mummies, but had always failed to obtain any indication of their vitality.

Another circumstauce was brought to light in the report with reference to seeds, namely that they did not retain their vitality whilst entirely excluded from air. This has been proved by seeds which had been sent home from China in air-tight vessels, nad which had always failed to germinate.—*Porter's New York Spirit*.

TO PREVENT FERMENTATION IN CIDER.—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal, and put it in a small cotton bag; then drop it into a barrel of cider, and the cider will never ferment, never contain any intoxicating quality, and the longer the cider is kept the more palatable it will become. (Doubtful, but worth trying.)

It is stated that one-fifth of the cultivated land in England is sown annually in wheat. The average yield is given at 33 bushels per acre—almost double the average of this country.

Adversity willingly undergone is the greatest virtue.

☞PROVERB FOR ALL AGES.—Sorrows grow less and less every time they are told, just like the age of a woman!

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Executors' Notice,

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Dan'l. Wisgarver, dec'd. late of Bedford township—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. C. WISEGARVER,
A. J. WISGARVER,
Executors.

Sept. 18, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of St. Clairsville, in the county of Bedford. made application to the Court of Quarter sessions of said county for a Charter of Incorporation, which said application having been read and filed among the records of said court, will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions, 1857 when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.
MANN & SPANG,
Atty's for applicants.

Sep 11, '57.

Turnpike Election.

An election will be held at the house of William Pearson in Woodberry, on Monday the 2nd day of Nov., next, for the purpose of electing one President, five Managers and one Treasurer of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year. G. R. BARNDOLLAR, *President.*

Oct 16th.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of Directors, of Bedford Township School District, wish to employ Eleven Teachers, competent to take charge of the Common Schools of said district. JOHN BROWN, *Secretary.*

Oct., 16th.

Teachers Wanted.

THERE are nine School Teachers wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of Colerain township, Bedford county. The Schools will be opened on the 1st day of November next.—Applicants before applying, must be examined and procure proper certificates from the county Superintendent. None other need apply.

By order of the Board.
JOS. J. SHOEMAKER, Sec'y.

Sep. 25, '57.

CAUTION.

The undersigned cautions the public against being imposed upon by certain persons who are traveling this county pretending to sell goods on his license. Let the people ask them to show their license before they purchase of them.

ABRAHAM OPPENHEIMER.

Oct. 23, '57.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Nicholas Keller, late of Bedford Borough, deceased—therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please call and settle the same, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN H. RUSH, Ex'r.

Oct. 2, 1857.–6t.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been issued by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, residing in Bedford, on the estate of Amos Raley, late of Londonderry township dec'd. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to make known the same to the administrator without delay.

WM. M. HALL.

Oct. 23, 1857—6t.

WHITE PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large lot of Shingles and dry Boards, for Sale at the following prices. Lap Shingles $5,00 per thousand, Joint Shingles 4,00 do.—Boards 1,00 per hundred.

West End, 17 miles West of Bedford, on the Glade Road. LOUIS N. FYAN.

Sept. 18, 1857.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, on or about the first of September last, four head of cattle—one of them being two years old and the other three being yearlings. The two year old is a heifer of a brown color with white spots. One of the yearlings is a red heifer, with the right ear cropped. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

DEWALT HARSHBARGER.

Oct, 16th.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug. 14. 1857.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug.14, 1857.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug, 7. 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

500 AGENTS WANTED.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

THIRD DIVISION.

$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots,*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF CULPEPER COUNTY VIRGINIA, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or $15 one half down the rest on delivery of the DEED. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots & several farms are already sold & a company of settlers called "THE RAPPAHANNOCK PIONEER ASSOCIATION," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of land in different parts of Virginia now at command & will be sold to settlers on the most advantageous terms. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers are wanted; and 500 AGENTS to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c.,

Apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.* or to D. R. Anderson, Agent, Cumberland valley P. O., Bedford Co. Pa.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS,

and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 8th of Sepember last, one *WALLET POCKET BOOK*, containing a check on the Treasury of Bedford County, and also promissory notes and other papers. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to me with its contents. B. W. GARRETSON.

Oct. 2, 57.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

, They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, anvelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform all persons interested in their books or papers, that said books &c., will be in the hands of J. H. Schell for thirty days, after which they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. SCHELL & SON.

THE subscribers have on hand an excellent lot of White Pine and Spruce Boards, also a lot of White Pine Shingles, which they will sell low.

Sept. 11, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 **RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!**

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents cash per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of

DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHIA.

BY Buying a book for $1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing.

DUANE RULISON,
No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞Agents Wanted.

October 2, 1857.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

School Notice.

The *Public Schools* of the Borough of Bedford will be opened on Monday the 2d day of November next. There will be wanted two Male and three Female Teachers, also a Male or Female to take charge of the Negro School—Applicants must be examined and procure proper certificates from the *County Superintendent* at the time advertised, 24th October, none others need apply—The Board will expect to contract with teachers on the 25th October. By order of the Board,

JNO. P. REED, Sec'y.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber will meet all persons interested, for the above purposes, at the late residence of decedent, from the 22d to the 26th of September instant.

JOHN C. RIFFLE, Admr.

Sept. 18, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, by the Register of Bedford County, on the Will of Charles Weight, late of West Providence township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH WEIGHT,
SIMON KARN,
Executors.

Oct, 9, 1857,

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57–3m.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.

May 15, 1857.

☞WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.